

	Table A	Table B	Table C
Primary Key	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>(a,b)</i>
Primary Index	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>(a,b)</i>
Foreign Keys			<i>a,b</i>

Figure 1

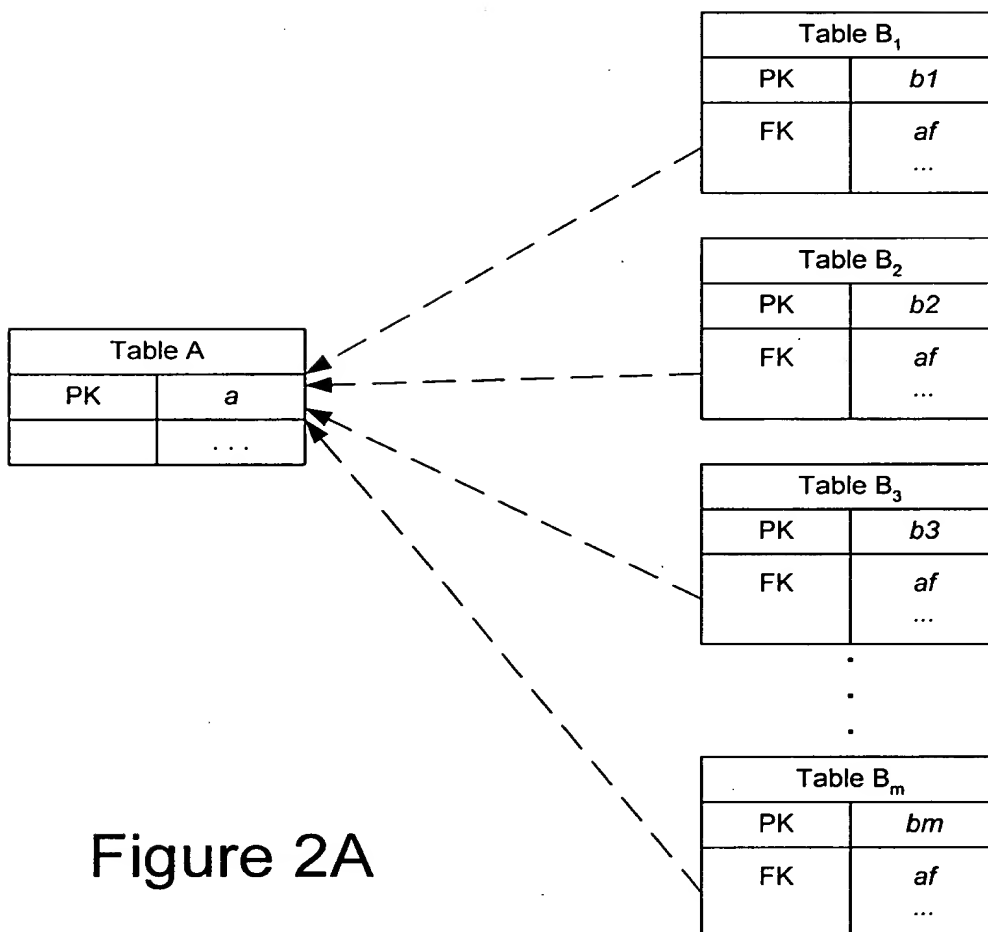


Figure 2A

The diagram illustrates a schema transformation. On the left, **Table A** has columns **PK** and **a**. Four arrows point from **Table A** to a vertical stack of tables: **Table R<sub>1</sub>**, **Table R<sub>2</sub>**, **Table R<sub>3</sub>**, and **Table R<sub>m</sub>**. Each **Table R<sub>i</sub>** has two columns: the first contains **PK,FK** and the second contains **af** and **b<sub>if</sub>**. An arrow points from each **Table R<sub>i</sub>** to a corresponding table **Table B<sub>i</sub>** on the right. Each **Table B<sub>i</sub>** has two columns: the first contains **PK** and the second contains **b<sub>i</sub>**. Ellipses (...) indicate that there are more tables in the sequence.

### Figure 2B

Figure 2C

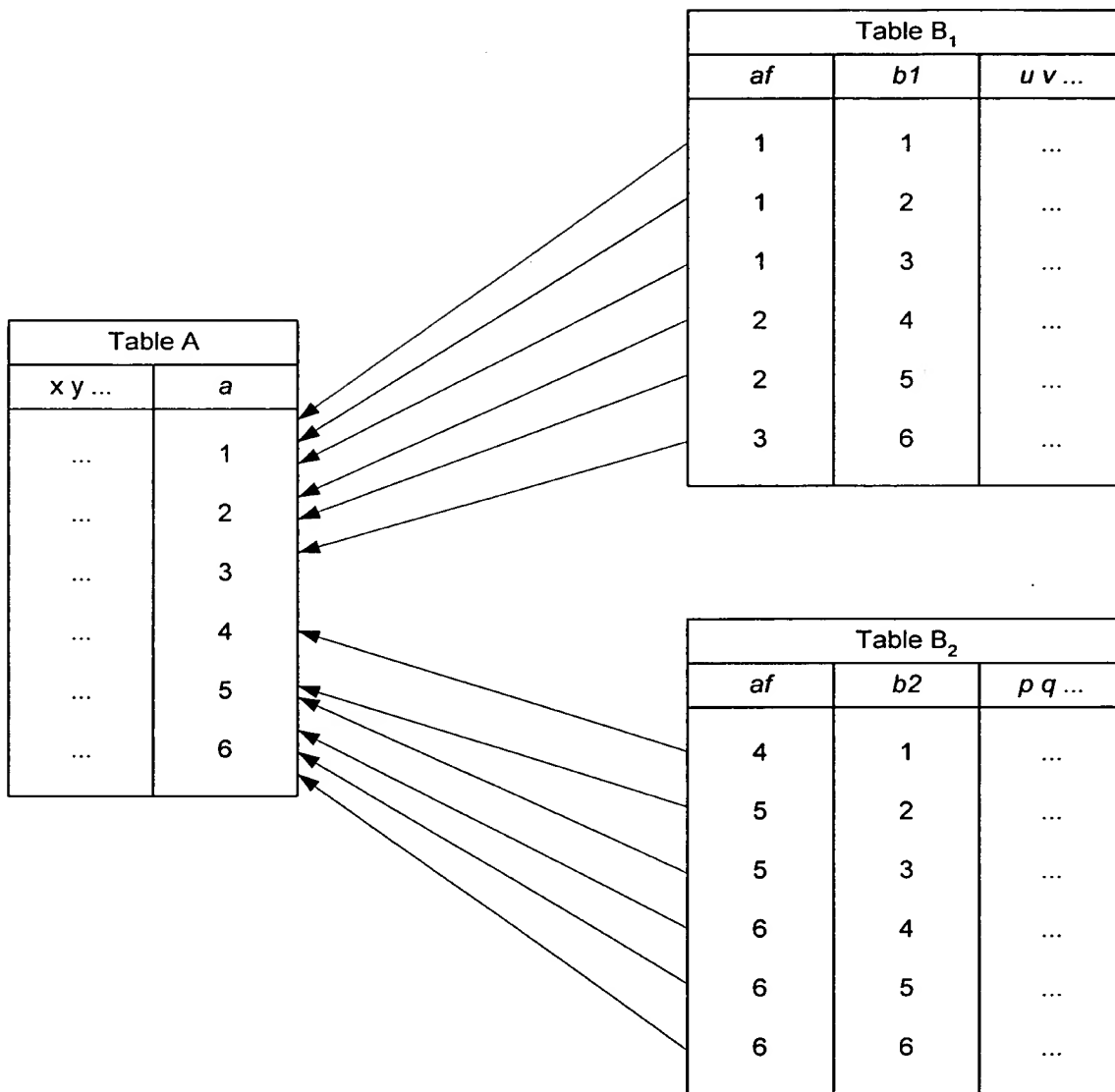


Figure 2C

Figure 2D

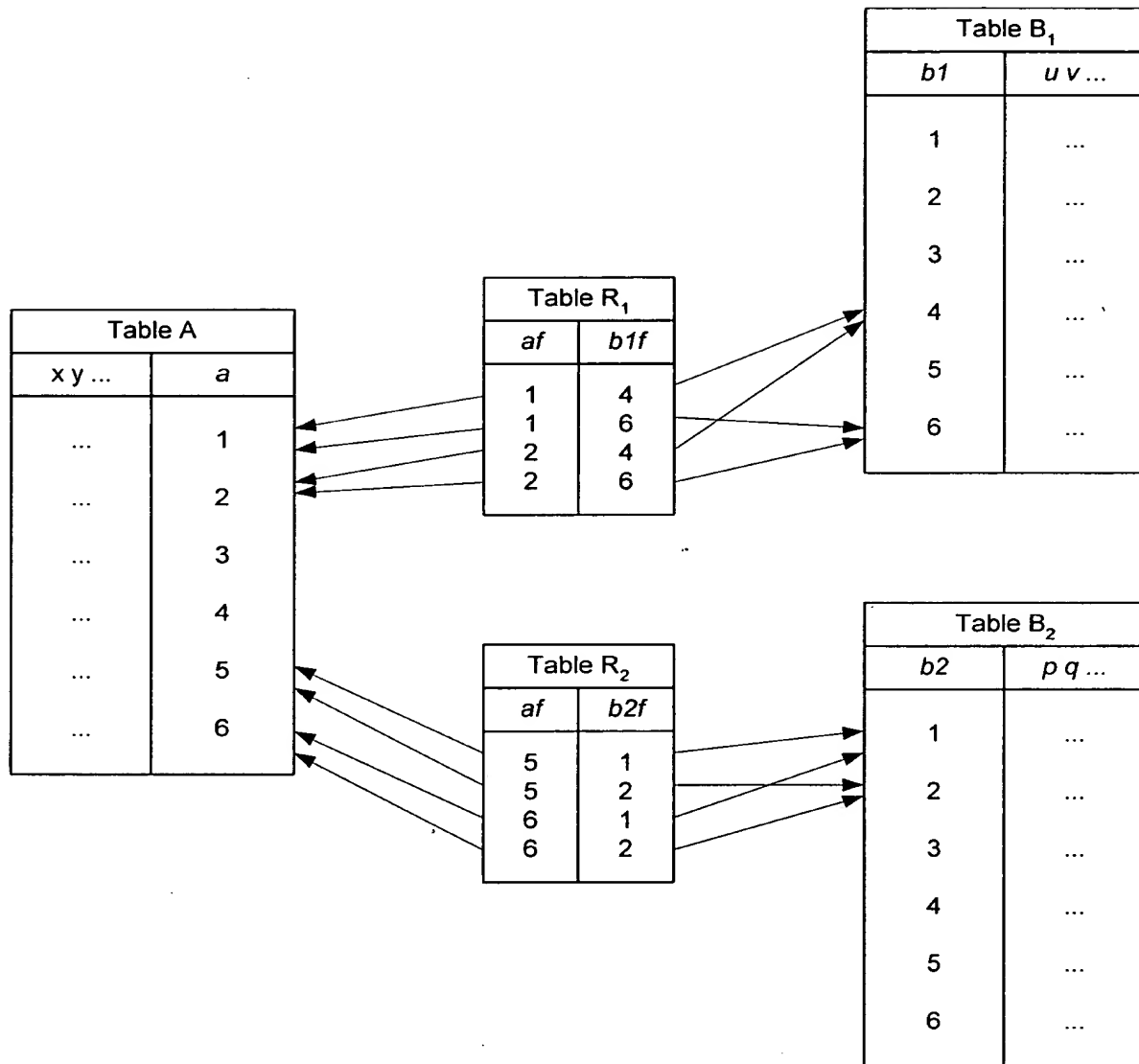


Figure 2D

FIG. 3

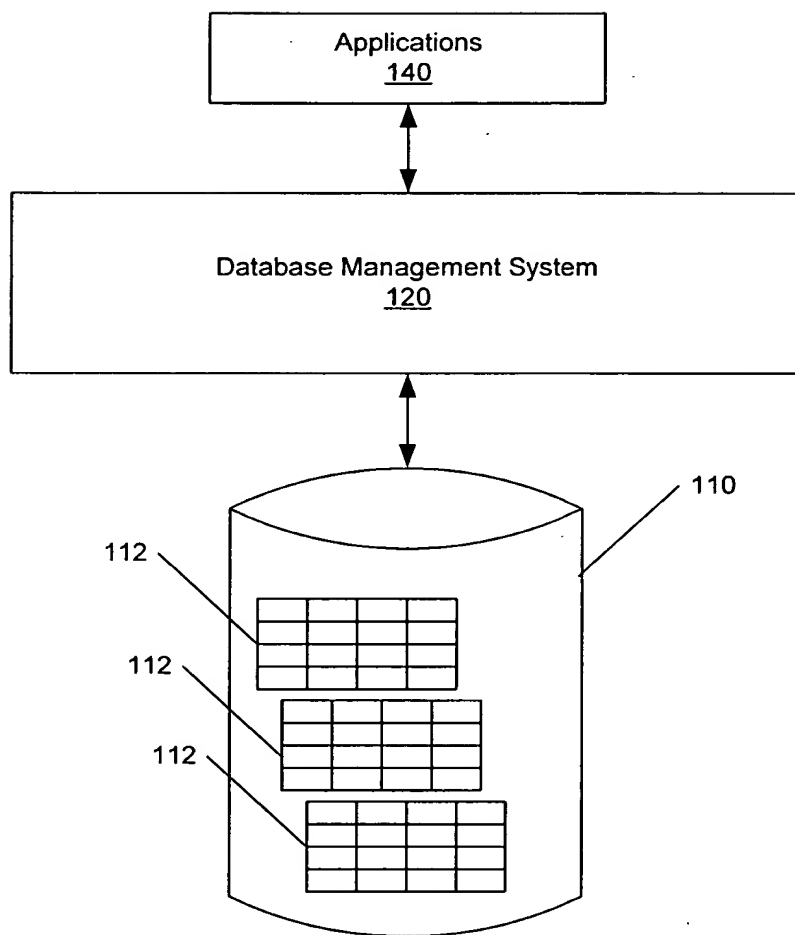


Figure 3

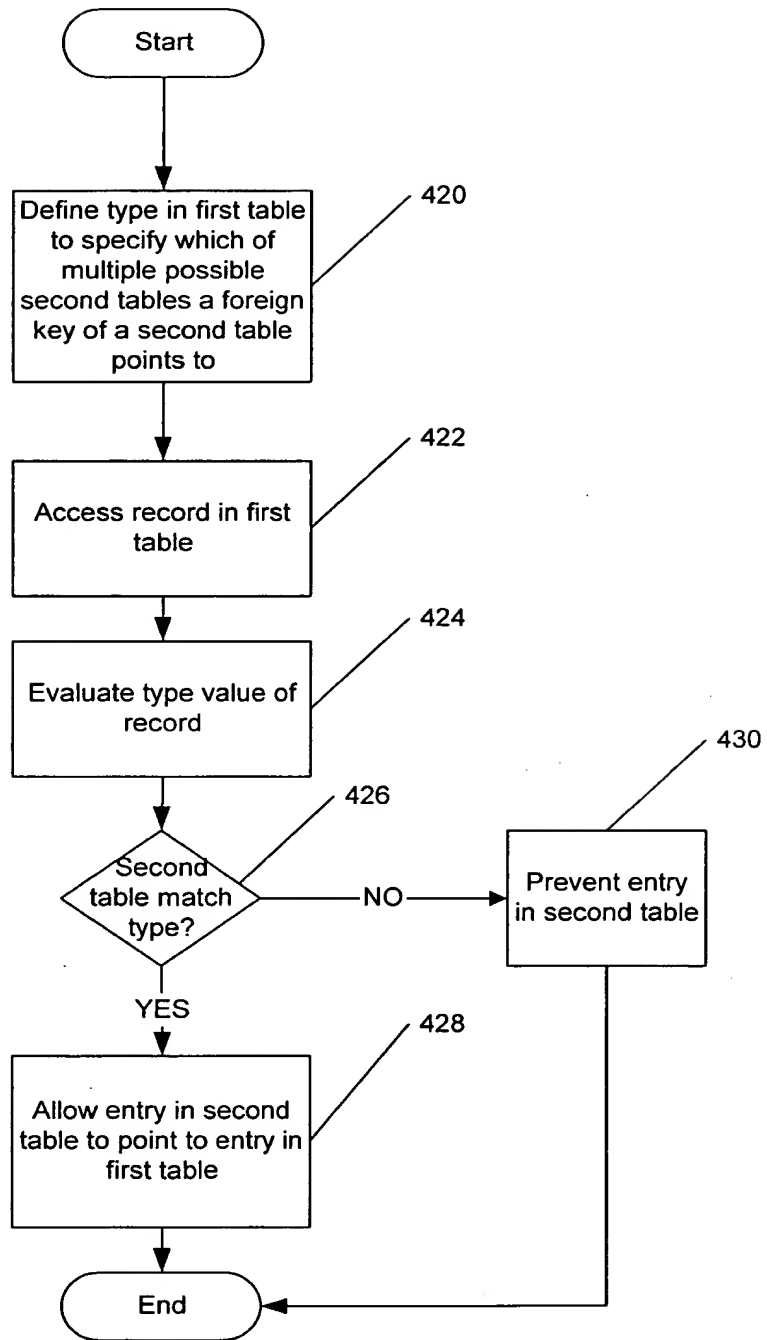


Figure 4A

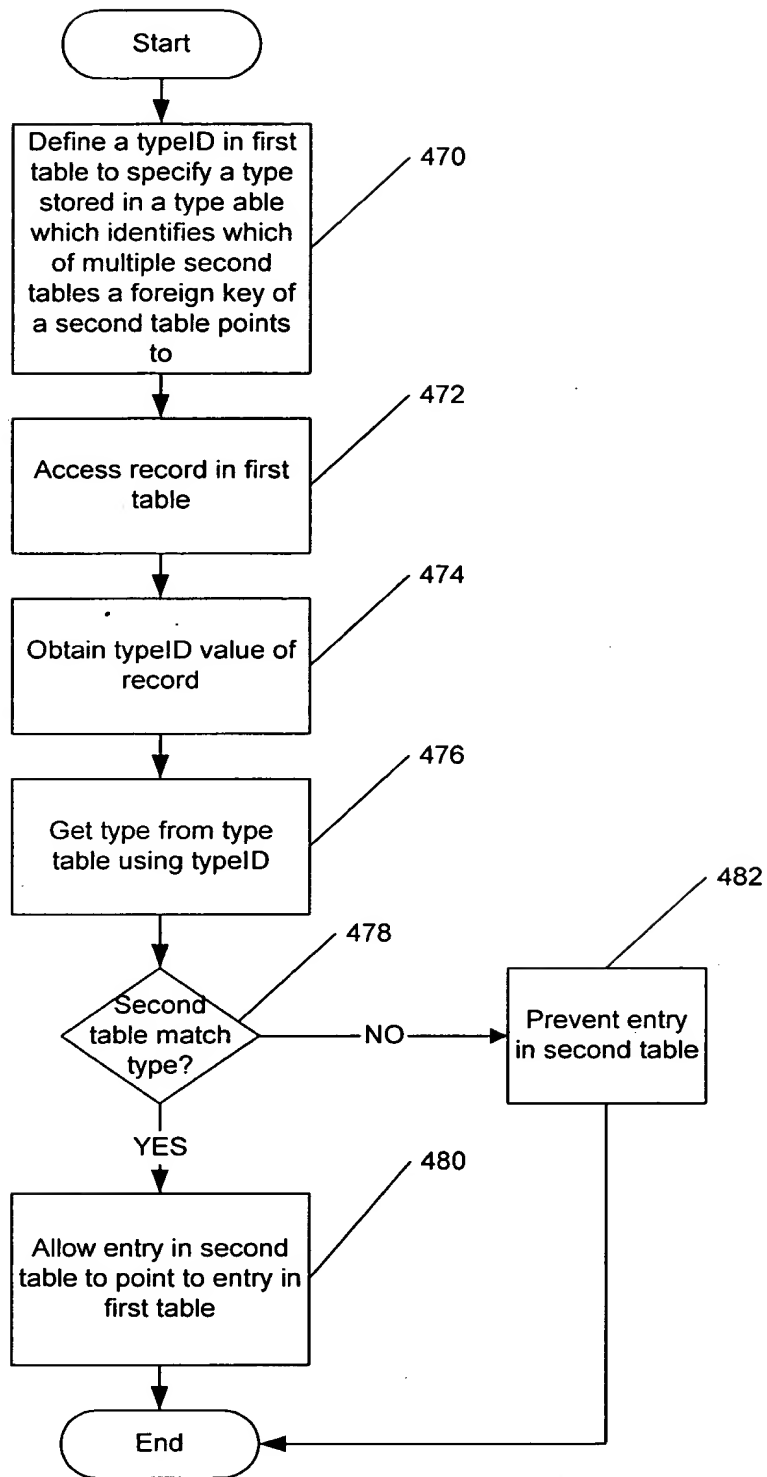


Figure 4B

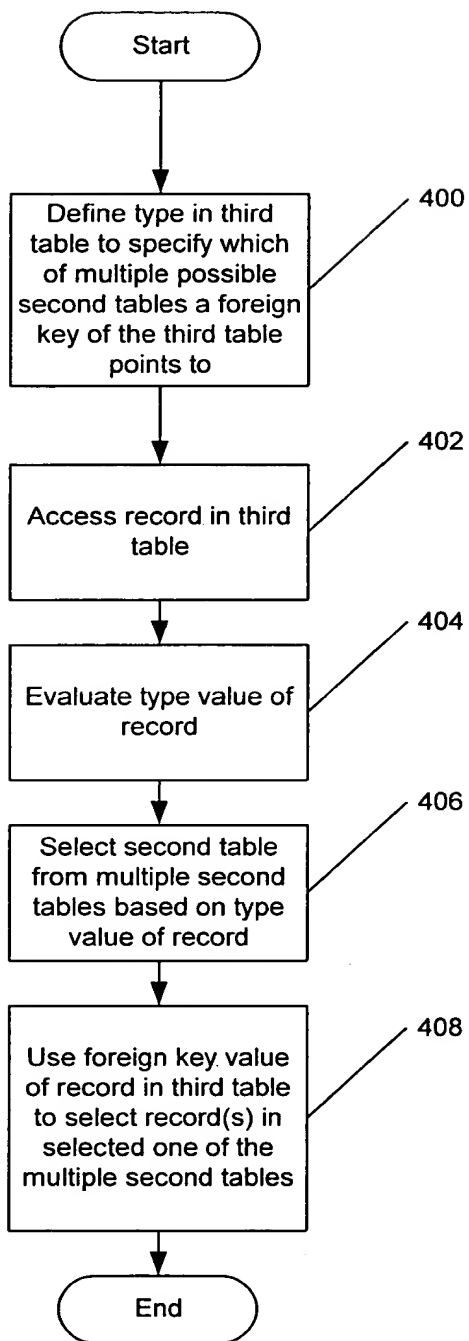


Figure 4C





### Figure 4D

00042787 000004  
106280 2824600

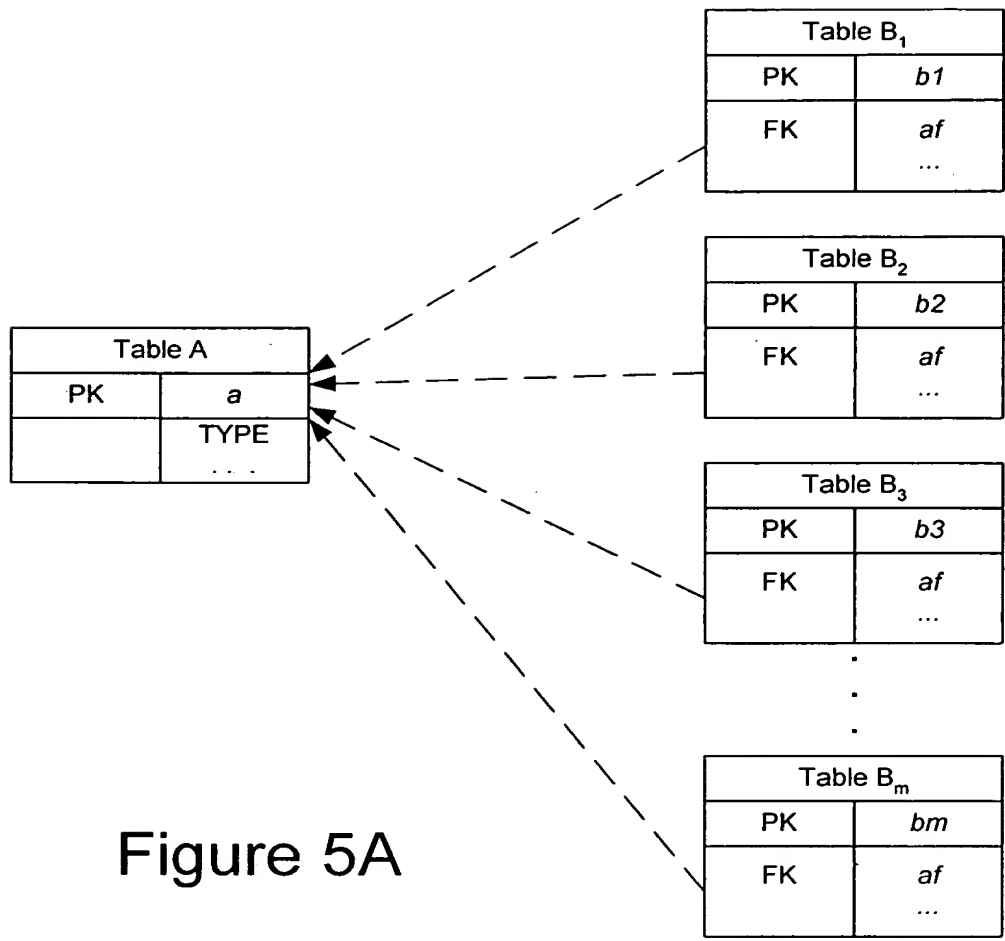


Figure 5A

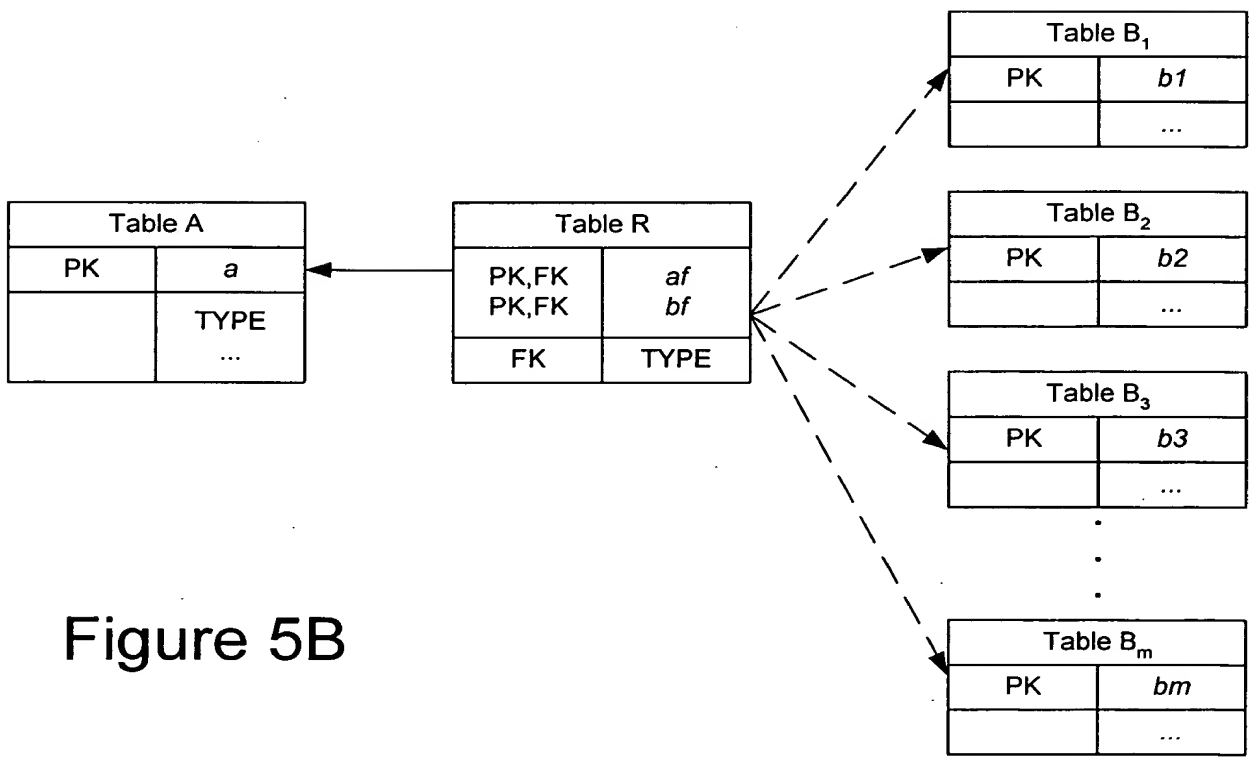


Figure 5B

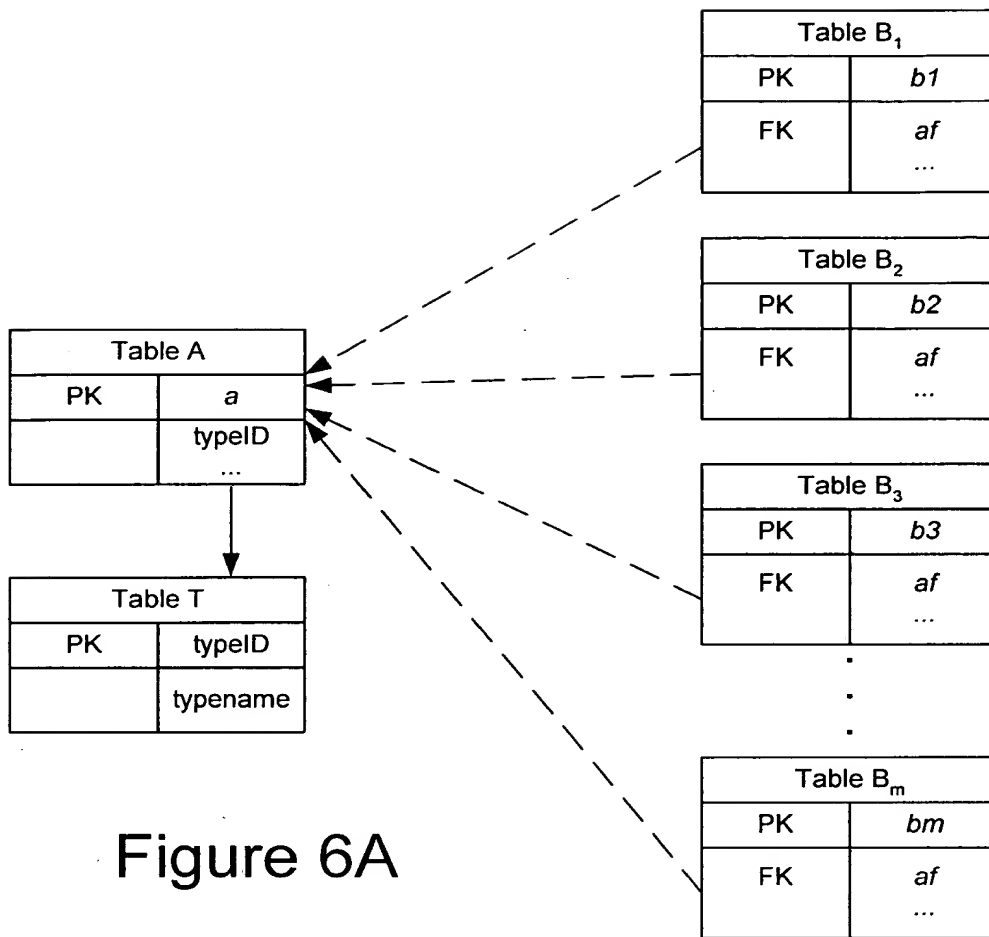


Figure 6A

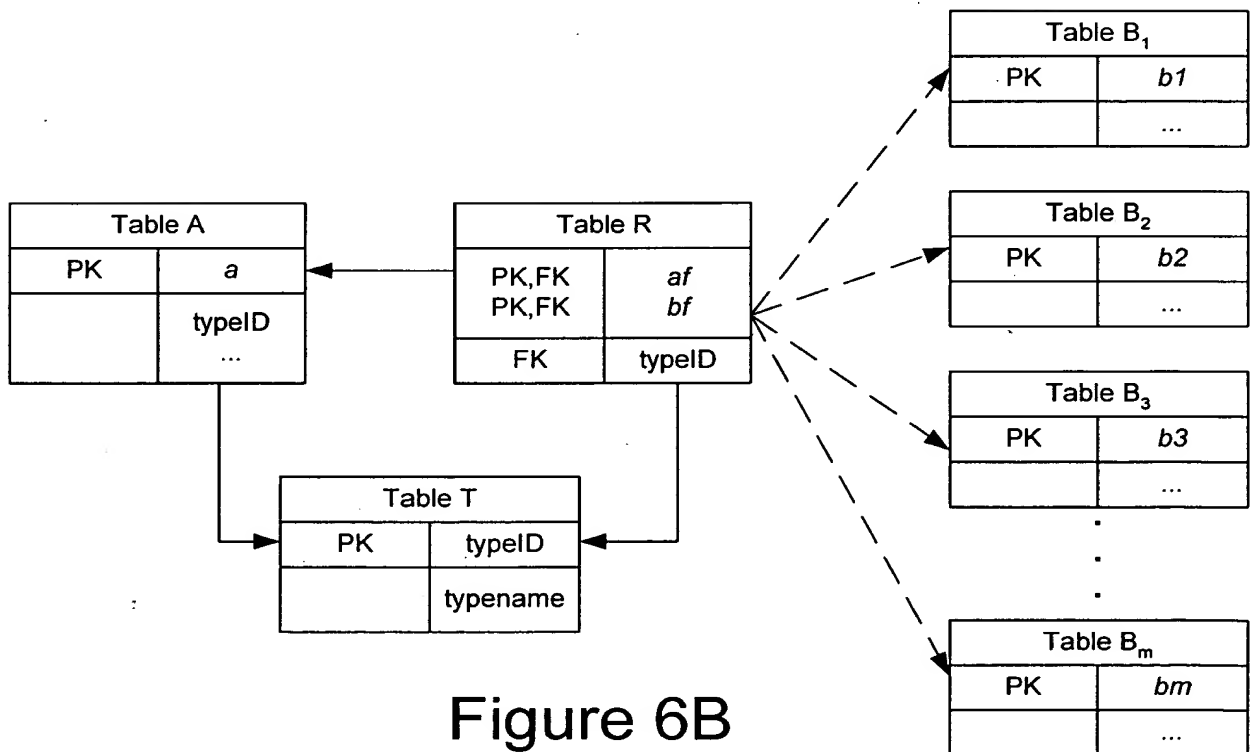


Figure 6B